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Attorney for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

DANIEL ARAGON,

Plaintiff,

-against-

BRAHSPATI, INC. d/b/a SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA, NEW BRAHSPATI LLC, HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH, JAGROOP SINGH and SAHIB SINGH

Defendants.

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DANIEL ARAGON (“Plaintiff”) by and through his attorney, Colin Mulholland, Esq., as against BRAHSPATI, INC D/B/A SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA, NEW BRAHSPATI LLC, HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH, JAGROOP SINGH and SAHIB SINGH (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff is a former employee of BRAHSPATI, INC d/b/a SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA at 26021 Hillside Avenue Floral Park Queens 11004 that was owned and operated by Defendants, HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH, JAGROOP SINGH and SAHIB SINGH.
2. Defendants own, operate, and/or controlled SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA at 260-21 Hillside Avenue Floral Park, New York 11004.

3. Singas Pizza was managed on a daily basis by Ms. HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH and her two sons, Sahib Singh and Jagroop Singh. BRAHSPATI INC is a closely held corporation operated by and for the benefit of Defendants' family.

4. Plaintiff was employed by Defendants as a cook, dish washer, clerk, delivery person and general laborer.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiff worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage and overtime compensation for the hours he worked each week.

6. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff the required "spread of hours" pay for any day in which he had to work over 10 hours per day.

7. Plaintiff now brings this action for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* ("NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commission of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the "Spread of Hours Wage Order"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (FLSA), 28 U.S.C. § 1337 (interstate commerce) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question). Supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

9. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants operate their business in this district, and Plaintiff was employed by Defendants in this district.

THE PARTIES

10. Plaintiff DANIEL ARAGON (“Plaintiff ARAGON”) is an adult individual residing in Queens County, New York. Plaintiff ARAGON was employed by Defendants at SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA from approximately 2010 through May 2022.

11. BRAHSPATI INC. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New York. It maintains its principal place of business 26021 Hillside Avenue Floral Park, NY 11004.

12. NEW BRAHSPATI LLC is a domestic limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the state of New York. It maintains its principal place of business 26021 Hillside Avenue Floral Park, NY 11004.

13. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH is sued individually in her capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations.

14. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporations, possesses or possessed an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

15. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH is the CEO and/or controlling shareholder of BRAHSPATI INC and a controlling owner of NEW BRASHPATI LLC.

16. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH had the final word on all decisions at Singa Pizza during Plaintiff's employ including his pay rate, the hours he was expected to work, the manner and timing of his pay, any pay raises and the scope of his duties at the business.

17. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH hired Plaintiff.

18. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH fielded all issues regarding Plaintiff's rate of pay and authorized any pay raises.

19. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff.

20. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH established the schedule of the Plaintiff including but not limited to establishing his entry and exit times during every year of during the relevant time period.

21. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH issued pay to Plaintiff.

22. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH disciplined Plaintiff.

23. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH had the authority to hire and fire employees.

24. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH directed Plaintiff in his daily tasks on a regular basis including assigning work tasks such as what items to prepare on a daily basis, which items to purchase for the business such as sauces, flours, dough, cleaning supplies, how to prepare food items such as pizza and sandwiches offered on Defendants' menu and having Plaintiff report to her regularly his activities at the business.

25. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH established all of the pay practices that violated state and federal labor laws.

26. Plaintiff explicitly asked for overtime compensation from Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH and Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH denied him overtime compensation.

27. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH willfully and malicious chose to pay Plaintiff without maintaining any statutorily required records.

28. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH implemented and benefitted from the unlawful pay practices imposed upon Plaintiff as a condition of employment and willfully and maliciously created an incomplete record of Plaintiff's pay in an effort to thwart Plaintiff from vindicating his rights under federal and state labor laws

29. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH is sued individually in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations.

30. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporations, possesses or possessed an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

31. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff.

32. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH was one of the two food safety certificate holders responsible for supervising the safety and hygiene of the Defendants' kitchen and did in fact do so. A copy of his License posted in the restaurant is annex as Exhibit A.

33. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH established the schedule of the Plaintiff in coordination with Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH.

34. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH daily monitored and directed Plaintiff by text message and by phone to assign work tasks, monitor purchases Plaintiff made on behalf of the business and to supervise his entry and exit times.

35. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH issued pay to Plaintiff on weeks when Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH could not do so.

36. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH disciplined Plaintiff.

37. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH had the authority to hire and fire employees.

38. Defendant JAGROOP SINGH directed Plaintiff in his daily tasks in accord with the policies and practices set forth by his mother Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH.

39. Defendant SAHIB SINGH is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant SAHIB SINGH is sued individually in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporations.

40. Defendant SAHIB SINGH possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporations, possesses or possessed an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and controls or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporations.

41. Defendant SAHIB SINGH determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff.

42. Defendant SAHIB SINGH was one of the two food safety certificate holders responsible for supervising the safety and hygiene of the Defendants' kitchen and did in fact do so. A copy of his License posted in the restaurant is annex as Exhibit A

43. Defendant SAHIB SINGH established the schedule of the Plaintiff in coordination with Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH.

44. Defendant SAHIB SINGH daily monitored and directed Plaintiff by text message and by phone to assign work tasks, monitor purchases Plaintiff made on behalf of the business and to supervise his entry and exit times

45. Defendant SAHIB SINGH issued pay to Plaintiff.

46. Defendant SAHIB SINGH disciplined Plaintiff.

47. Defendant SAHIB SINGH had the authority to hire and fire employees.

48. Defendant SAHIB SINGH directed Plaintiff in his daily tasks the policies and practices set forth by his mother Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

49. Defendant HARJINDER SINGH A/K/A HARJINDER KAUR SINGH, JAGROOP SINGH and SAHIB SINGH possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, possesses ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

50. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other.

51. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's working conditions and held power of over the supervision and implementation of the pay policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff.

52. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff and were employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

53. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff.

54. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law.

55. In each year from 2015 to 2022, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated) based on the Plaintiff's personally observation of the level of sales on a daily basis in his position purchasing inventory, monitoring inventory and observing and/or processing sales.

56. In addition, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. For example, numerous food and cleaning items were used daily at SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA, such as soda bottles, other beverages, spoons, spatulas, paper plates, plastic cups, plastic utensils, flour, dough, cheese, peperoni, chicken, vegetables, packaging boxes, cleaning solvents, sauces, anchovies, hot sauces, mat, frozen prepackaged food items, and other kitchen tools which were produced outside the State of New York.

57. Plaintiff was individually involved in interstate commerce by virtue of his duties moving and ordering goods shipped in interstate commerce and processing credit card transactions.

Plaintiff DANIEL ARAGON

58. Plaintiff ARAGON was employed by Defendants from approximately from approximately 2010 through May 2022.

59. Throughout his employment with defendants, Plaintiff ARAGON was employed at the SINGAS FAMOUS PIZZA as a cook, dish washer, clerk, delivery person and general laborer.

60. Plaintiff ARAGON regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the state of New York.

61. Plaintiff ARAGON worked duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

62. Plaintiff ARAGON regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

63. From 2011 until March 2020, when the pandemic started, Plaintiff ARAGON worked six (6) days every week as follows:

- a. Monday: Day off.
- b. Tuesday: 10:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M.
- c. Wednesday: 10:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M.
- d. Thursday: 10:00 A.M. until 9:00 P.M.
- e. Friday: 10:00 A.M. until 10:00 P.M.
- f. Saturday: 11:00 A.M. until 10:00 P.M.
- g. Sunday: 11:00 A.M. until 10:00 P.M.

64. From March 2020 until November 2021, Plaintiff ARAGON worked six (6) days every week as follows (an example of this schedule is annexed as Exhibit A):

- a. Monday: Day off.
- b. Tuesday: 11:00 A.M. until about 9:00 P.M.

- c. Wednesday: 11:00 A.M. until about 9:00 P.M.
- d. Thursday: 11:00 A.M. until about 9:00 P.M.
- e. Friday: 11:00 A.M. until about 9:00 P.M.
- f. Saturday: 11:00 A.M. until about 9:00 P.M.
- g. Sunday: 12:00 P.M. until about 9:00 P.M.

65. From November 2021 until the end of his employ, May 2022, Plaintiff worked a six (6) day schedule every week as follows:

- a. Monday: Day off.
- b. Tuesday: 9:00 A.M. until about 7:00 P.M.
- c. Wednesday: 9:00 A.M. until about 7:00 P.M.
- d. Thursday: 9:00 A.M. until about 7:00 P.M.
- e. Friday: 9:00 A.M. until about 8:00 P.M.
- f. Saturday: 10:00 A.M. until about 9:00 P.M.
- g. Sunday: 10:00 A.M. until between 4:00 P.M.

66. The above schedule and hours are a fair approximation based on the Plaintiff's recollection without the benefit of statutorily required records maintained by the Defendants.

67. Defendants paid Plaintiff a fixed salary rate of \$500.00 with no premium for overtime pay from 2010 until 2017.

68. Defendants paid Plaintiff a fixed weekly salary rate of \$550.00 with no premium for overtime pay in 2018.

69. Defendants paid Plaintiff a fixed weekly salary rate of \$600.00 with no premium for overtime pay in 2019.

70. Defendants paid Plaintiff a fixed weekly salary rate of \$650.00 with no premium for overtime pay in 2020.

71. Defendants paid Plaintiff a fixed weekly salary rate of \$750.00 with no premium for overtime pay in 2021.

72. Defendants paid Plaintiff a fixed weekly salary rate of \$800.00 with no premium for overtime pay in 2022.

73. Defendants paid Plaintiff in cash in order to avoid creating a paper trail of their violations.

74. CFR 29 § 778.113(a) Weekly salary. If the employee is employed solely on a weekly salary basis, the regular hourly rate of pay, on which time and a half must be paid, is computed by dividing the salary by the number of hours which the salary is intended to compensate.

75. "There is a rebuttable presumption that a weekly salary covers 40 hours; the employer can rebut the presumption by showing an employer-employee agreement that the salary cover a different number of hours." See [Giles v. City of New York](#), 41 F. Supp. 2d 308, 317 (S.D.N.Y. 1999).

76. Under the New York Hospitality Wage Order, **§ 146-3.5. Regular rate of pay.**

(a) The term regular rate shall mean the amount that the employee is regularly paid for each hour of work, before subtracting a tip credit, if any.

(b) If an employer fails to pay an employee an hourly rate of pay, the employee's regular hourly rate of pay shall be calculated by dividing the employee's total weekly earnings, not including exclusions from the regular rate, by the lesser of 40 hours or the actual number of hours worked by that employee during the work week.

77. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff for every hour he worked, and instead paid Plaintiff based on a rough approximation of the hours he in fact worked for the Defendants because he worked longer even than any scheduled hours.

78. No notification was given to Plaintiff ARAGON regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

79. Defendants frequently paid Plaintiff later than seven days almost every week.

80. Defendants never provided Plaintiff ARAGON with each payment of wages a statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

81. Defendants never provided Plaintiff ARAGON, any notice in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff ARAGON primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

82. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

83. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff ARAGON 'S employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff ARAGON, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and had the power to determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

84. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

85. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

86. Defendants, in violation of the FLSA, failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207 (a)(1).

87. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation was willful and malicious within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

88. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE FLSA MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS

89. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

90. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff ARAGON 'S employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff ARAGON, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and had the power to determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

91. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

92. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

93. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

94. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff ARAGON at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

95. Plaintiff ARAGON was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

96. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.
97. Defendants, in violation of the NYLL § 190 *et seq.* and associated rules and regulations, failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek.
98. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.
99. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

NEW YORK STATE LAW MINIMUM WAGE CLAIM

100. Plaintiff ARAGON repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.
101. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff ARAGON 's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, controlled terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for employment.
102. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff ARAGON less than the minimum wage.
103. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff ARAGON the minimum wage was willful and not in good faith within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.
104. Plaintiff ARAGON was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

105. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.
106. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate or prevailing regular rate of pay before allowances for each day Plaintiff's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of New York Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* and the wage order of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6.
107. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful and not in good faith within the meaning of New York Lab. Law § 663.
108. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING
REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

109. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.
110. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff's primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL

§195(1).

111. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

112. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

113. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with a statement listing each the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

114. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNPAID AND LATE WAGES UNDER NYLL ARTICLE 6 AND ARTICLE 19

115. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

116. Defendants regularly paid Plaintiff later than seven (7) days almost every week of his employ.

117. Defendants violated the NYLL by failing to timely pay Plaintiff for his work under NYLL Section 19 *et seq.*

118. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff was willful malicious and/or not in good faith.

119. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants:

- (a) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage and overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff;
- (b) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff's compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- (c) Declaring that Defendants' violation of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff;
- (d) Awarding Plaintiff damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wages and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;
- (e) Awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wages and overtime wages, late wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- (f) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage and overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff;
- (g) Declaring that Defendants violated the Spread of Hours Wage Order of the New York Commission of Labor as to Plaintiff;
- (h) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff's compensation, hours, wages; and any deductions or credits taken against

wages;

- (i) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the New York Labor Law and Spread of Hours Wage Order were willful as to Plaintiff;
- (j) Awarding Plaintiff damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wages and overtime wages, damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable;
- (k) Awarding Plaintiff damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);
- (l) Awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of spread of hours pay, minimum wages, late pay and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL as applicable;
- (m) Awarding Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;
- (n) Awarding Plaintiff the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;
- (o) Enjoining Defendants' from future violations of the NYLL as the Court deems necessary and appropriate.
- (p) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and
- (q) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: Astoria, New York
February 17th, 2023

By: */s/ Colin Mulholland*
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